

The Gold Democrat.

WOODLAND, GOLD CO., CAL.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1880.

The Thirsty Stranger.

It was a weary traveler
Who came unto an inn:
From west to east his journey led
The man through thick and thin.
Sore spent with tolls and wintry ways,
He pined for drink and food;
Curses for such a fainting soul
The host was none too good.
"Not daniel!" quoth the thirsty lips
To one who seemed the maid,
"Go brew me hot, from boiling pot,
A mug of lemonade."
"And let the merry pedlar there,
For that's the fust way
To make the liquid comforting,
I've heard old people say."
The awe-struck maid looked up afraid,
As one who hears a sound
That rends the whole astonished air
From caves of guilt profound.
Then low replied, with eyeballs wide,
To him who begged the drink:
"The lemon is forbidden her-
From caves of guilt profound.
We keep a tumbler house here."

—EDWARD'S DRAWER, in *Harper's Magazine*.

The Drummer-Boy.

One cold December morning about
eighty years ago, a party of tourists
were crossing the Alps—and a pretty
large party, too, for there were several
thousands of them together. Some
were riding, some walking, and most
of them had knapsacks on their shoulders,
like many Alpine tourists now-a-
days. But instead of walking-sticks
they carried muskets and bayonets, and
dragged along with them some fifty or
sixty cannons.
In fact, these tourists were nothing
less than a French army; and a very
hard time of it they seemed to be
having. Trying, with certain, even
the strongest man, to wade for
miles through knee-deep snow in this
bitter frost and biting wind, along
these narrow, slippery mountain-paths,
with precipices hundreds of feet deep
all around. The soldiers looked thin
and heavy-eyed for want of food and
sleep, and the poor horses that were
dragging the heavy guns stumbled at
every step.
But there was one among them who
seemed quite to enjoy the rough march-
ing, and tramped along through the
deep snow and cold, gray mist, through
which the great mountain peaks over-
head loomed like shadowy giants, as
merrily as if he was going to a picnic.
This was a little drummer-boy of ten
years old, whose fresh, rosy face
looked very bright and pretty among
the grim, scarred visages of the old
soldiers. When the cutting wind
whirled a shower of snow about a hun-
dred feet away with a cheery laugh, and
awoke all the echoes with the lively
rattle of his drum, till it seemed as if
the huge black rocks around were all
singing in chorus.
"Bravo, Miss Tambour!" (little
drummer) cried a tall man in a shabby
gray cloak, who was marching at the
head of the line, with a long pole in
his hand, and striking it into the snow
every now and then, to see how deep
it was. "Bravo, Pierre, my boy. With
such music as that one could march all
the way to Moscow."
The boy smiled, and raised his hand
to his cap in salute, for this rough-
looking man was no other than the gen-
eral himself. "Fighting Macdonald,"
one of the bravest soldiers in France,
of whom his men used to say that
one sight of his face in battle was
worth a whole regiment.
"Long live our general!" shouted a
hoarse voice, and the cheer, flying from
mouth to mouth, rolled along the sil-
ent mountains like a peal of distant
thunder.
But his echo had hardly died away
when the silence was again broken by
another sound of a very different kind—
a strange, uncanny sort of whisper-
ing far away up the great white side.
Moment by moment it grew louder and
harsher, till at length it swelled into a
deep, hoarse roar.
"On your faces, lads!" roared the
general; "it's an avalanche!"
But before his men had time to obey,
the ruin was upon them. Down thun-
dered the great mass of snow, sweeping
the narrow ledge path like a waterfall,
and crashing down along with it came
heaps of stones and gravel and loose
earth, and uprooted bushes, and great
blocks of old blue ice. For a moment
all was dark and night; and when the
rush had passed, many of the brave
fellows who had been standing on the
path were nowhere to be seen. They
had been carried down over the precip-
ice, and either killed or buried alive
in the snow.
But the first thought of their com-
rades was not for them. When it was
seen what had happened, one cry arose
from every mouth:
"Where's our Pierre? Where's our
little drummer?"
Where, indeed? Look which way
they would, nothing was to be seen of
their poor little favorite, and when
they shouted his name, there was no
answer. Then there broke forth a ter-
rible cry of grief, and many a hard old
soldier, who had looked without flinch-
ing at a line of leveled muskets, felt
the tears start that that face, would
never be seen among them again.
But all at once, came from them the
cry of the black unknown gulf that lay
between those tremendous rocks, arose the
faint roll of a drum, beating the
charge. The soldiers started and bent
eagerly forward to look; then up went
a shout that shook the air.
"He's alive, comrades! our Pierre's
alive, after all!"
And beating his drum still, like a
brave lad, he wanted to have the old
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ill he vanished at last into the dark-
ness of the cold, black depth below.
Then every man drew a long breath,
and all eyes were strained to watch for
the first sign of his appearing, for they
knew well that he would never come
back without the boy, and that the
chance was terribly against him.
Meanwhile Macdonald, having landed
safely at the foot of the precipice, was
looking anxiously around in search of
Pierre; but the beating of the drum
had ceased, and he had nothing to
guide him.
"Pierre?" shouted he, at the top of
his voice, "where are you, my boy?"
"Here, general!" answered a weak
voice, so faint that he could hardly dis-
tinguish it.
And there, sure enough, was the lit-
tle fellow's curly head, half buried in a
huge mound of snow, which alone had
saved him from being dashed to pieces
against the rocks as he fell. Macdonald
made for him at once; and al-
though he sank waist deep at every
step, reached the spot at last.
"All right now, my brave boy," said
the general cheerily. "Put your arms
around my neck and hold tight; we'll
have you out of this in a minute."
The child tried to obey, but his stiff-
ened fingers had lost all their strength;
and even when Macdonald himself
clasped the tiny arms around his neck
they would give way directly.
What was to be done? A few min-
utes more, and the numbing colds of
that dismal place would make the res-
cuer as powerless as him whom the
cannon had rescued. But General Mac-
donald was not the man to be so easily
daunted. Tearing off his sash and knot-
ting one end of it to the rope, he bound
Pierre and himself firmly together, and
the other, and then gave the signal to
draw up.

And when the two came swinging up
into daylight once more, and the sol-
diers saw their pet still alive and un-
hurt, cheer upon cheer rang out, roll-
ing far back along the line, till the
very mountains themselves seemed to
be rejoicing.
"We've been under fire and snow
together," said Macdonald, chafing the
boy's cold hands tenderly, "and noth-
ing shall part us two after this, so long
as we both live."

And the general kept his word.
Years later, when the great wars were
all over, there might be seen walking
in the garden of a quiet country house
in the south of France, a stout, stocky,
white-haired old man, who had once
been the famous Marshal Macdonald;
and he leaned for support upon the
arm of a tall, black-mustached, sol-
dier-like fellow, who had once been
the little Pierre, the drummer.—*Western
Catholic*.

Baffled Curiosity.

Miss J— was on the way South to
spend the winter with some relatives.
Her friends, Mr. and Mrs. H—, were
her traveling companions as far as
Goldborough, where they separated.
Miss J— had received about a hundred
miles more of railroading to do alone,
as a telegram coming at Goldborough
stated that her expected escort could
not meet her there. As usual, the pas-
sengers on the branch road were few,
and Miss J— was the only lady on
the train.
The conductor was an ex-Confederate
captain—a peculiar character of
Southern roads. He was a native to
the town to which Miss J— was tick-
et, and was very anxious to find out
who his fair passenger was. His rather
officious offers to assist her in finding
her friends when she should reach her
destination, were rather coldly refused.
He finally got desperate, and appealed
to an ancient gentleman in the car
(friend of his) to assist him. Presently
the old gentleman crossed the car, took
a seat immediately behind our fair trav-
eler, and addressing her very politely,
"Long live our general!" he shouted a
hoarse voice, and the cheer, flying from
mouth to mouth, rolled along the sil-
ent mountains like a peal of distant
thunder.
But his echo had hardly died away
when the silence was again broken by
another sound of a very different kind—
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Antagonisms.

The following item of news may not
be uninteresting in these times of labor
conflict. It comes from Atchison, Mis-
souri.
C. H. Peck, contractor for the exca-
vation of the packing-house of Wm.
Smith, East Atchison, Missouri, having
engaged several colored men for \$1.25
a day, and a number of white men for
\$2.00 a day, made their appearance on the
job, and compelled them to quit. Their
crowd increasing, they proceeded to
the brick-yard of Self & Co., where
seven colored men were employed, and
compelled the suspension of all work,
and drove the colored men over the
river. The mob then numbered several
hundred, and was addressed by the
Mayor of Atchison and others, urging
peace and order, but without avail.
The colored drivers of transfer teams
were compelled to turn back over the
bridge, and colored porters at various
freight depots and other darkies in
town were hunted up and sent over in-
to Kansas. The authorities, finding all
their efforts to restore quiet useless,
telegraphed to Sheriff Spencer, of St.
Joseph, to come and exercise his au-
thority, but he refused to come. The
mob now have possession of East Atchison,
and defy the law and the militia.
The people of Atchison, who are large-
ly interested in the industries, are in-
dignant at the disgraceful proceedings,
and unless the officials of Buchanan
county, Missouri, do their duty, they
propose to take a hand in the proceed-
ings.
The results of soundings over the bed
of the Atlantic have made clear, it is
believed, the existence through the mid-
dle of the ocean, extending from north
to south, of a sunken ridge, often less
than 1,000 fathoms from the surface,
while on either side the water has a
depth of from 3,000 to more than 3,450
fathoms; so that the elevation of the
ocean's bottom required to make these
depths dry land would bring up be-
tween the mountain range from 9,000
to 15,000 feet in height. The higher
points of this sunken ridge now form
the islands of the Azores.

"I hate those close-listed fellows,"
said Swaggar, as he picked himself up
after running against the shut digits of
a clock.—*Boston Commercial Bul-
letin*.

Barbers and Shaving.

The idea that shaving is a duty, as
the London *Nonconformist* says, is
ancient. The Egyptian priests, or social
merely, as among ourselves—is older
than the invention of steel or even of
bronze razors. Nothing is more re-
markable in savage life than the resolu-
tion of the braves who shave with a
shell or a broken piece of glass, left by
European mariners. A warrior will
throw himself on the ground, and
while one friend holds his arms and
prevents him from struggling, another
will scrape his chin with the shell or
the broken bottle-glass till he rises,
bleeding but beardless. Macaulay, it
seems, must have shaved almost as
badly with the razor of modern life.
When he went to a barber, and, after
an easy shave, asked what he owed, the
barber replied: "Just what you gener-
ally give the man who shaves you,
sir." "I generally give him two cents
on each cheek," said the historian of
England.
President Van Buren endeavored to
restore the good feeling between the
administration and Washington "so-
ciety," which had been ruptured during
the political rule of Gen. Jackson. He
was almost invariably connected with
the only razor he possessed. The chin
of that diplomatist must have been un-
worthy alike of the court to which he
was accredited and of that from which
he came. The exquisite shaver who
smoothed the chin of a smooth
chin requires many razors, many strops,
many brushes, odd soaps, a light, steady
hand, and, perhaps, a certain gey of
temper which prevents edged weapons
from offering untimely temptations.
The shaver is born, not made,
like the poet; certainly many men are
born with an inability to shave. Here
comes the need for the kindly razor
of a barber, a race dear to literature. The
energy of the British colonist country
for individual enterprise, makes us
self-shaving race; the Latin people are
economical, but they do not grudge
paying for an easy shave. Americans
in this matter are more contented
than Englishmen. We do not use it
in the matter of shaving. We do not
use it in the matter of shaving. We do
not use it in the matter of shaving.

Englishmen, as a rule, shave them-
selves when they do not wear beards.
Razors are like Scotch sheep-dogs; no
one would keep a bad one, or sell or
give away a good one. No razor should
be condemned until it has been
"stopped" well and carefully. Some
say that soldiers' old buff belts make
the best strops, and that a good razor
is a peculiar hard, smooth fungus
which grows in decaying elm trees.

The Unhappy Car.
Some one has said that the last thing
a woman does before she retires is to
look under the bed. The Car emu-
lates this example. In truth, he may
say with more solemnity than ordinary
men, "In the midst of life we are
dying." For he lives as one who may
at any moment be assassinated. He
eats and drinks nothing that has not
been tasted in his presence. He never
steps into a bath until it has been ex-
amined, and seldom enters a sleeping
car without a loaded revolver. The
music was almost invariably a first
and second violin, with flute and harp
accompaniments. Light refreshments,
such as water ices, lemonade, negus,
and small cakes, were handed about on
trays by waiters in white and silver
dresses. The crowning glory of the
entertainment, however, was the sup-
per, which had been prepared under
the supervision of the hostess, aided by
some of her intimate friends, and
lacking the pomp and circumstance of
the table was covered with beef *a la*
mode, cold roast turkey, ducks and
chickens, fried and stewed oysters,
blanc mange, jellies, whips, floating
islands, candied oranges, macarons,
and a host of other delicacies. Very often
the young men, after having escorted
the ladies to their respective homes,
would meet again at some oyster-house
to go out on a lark, in imitation of the
young Eager, and the play of the
young Jerry. Singing, or rather
shouting popular songs, they would
break windows, wrench off knockers,
call up doctors and transpire sign-
boards; nor was there a night-watch-
man to interfere with their roistering.
—*Atlantic*.

A SNAKE TRADE.—Sitting on a piazza
overlooking Buzzard's Bay the other
afternoon, I had for my neighbor a
parrot in a cage of Yankee cuteness.
"When I kept a country store," said
mine host, "an old farmer came in one
day to make a butter trade. He had a
lot of fresh butter and I asked him
how much he wanted for it. He said
'Fourteen cents,' he answered. 'Well,
I'll take it just as it stands,' was the
reply, and he put it down cellar without
further comment. He then ordered a
lot of goods—four sugar, and four
tea, and four coffee, and four butter,
and I asked him how much they would
cost. He said 'I figured up and found
that they amounted to about \$2 more
than the price of the butter.' This seemed
to annoy him, and he said 'I'll
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Canoing in the United States.

When John Macgregor, of the Inner Temple, published his entertaining account of the Rob Roy's thousand-mile voyage on the lakes and rivers of Europe, he established canoing as a summer pastime. The idea was not new; it was older than authentic history; but he gave it an overhauling and brushing up that brought it out in a form that was wonderfully attractive. The Rob Roy was so diminutive that her captain was able to transport her on horseback, but what she accomplished made her quite as famous as any ship of her Majesty's navy. The English canoe fleet was soon numbered by hundreds. The crank Rob Roy was superseded, as a sailing canoe, by the Nauticus, and many voyages, under an endless variety of conditions, have since been accomplished. Canoe clubs were organized, and in an incredibly brief time canoing became in Great Britain a national pastime.

The introduction of canoing in the United States may be said to have taken place in 1870, when the New York Canoe Club was organized. William L. Alden, the Indian birch and dug-out, it is true, belonged to the canoe group, but they are, at best, rude craft unfit for general cruising, and had long before gone into disuse, and to be valued only as relics of an uncivilized condition. Americans have enthusiastically adopted the pastime, and it is only a question of time when canoeing will be as frequently seen on our bays, lakes, and rivers as sail and row boats. Besides our long coastline, we have an immense system of inland waters, a great part of which is as yet unexplored, and can be reached only by canoe. There are no small, and easily portaged canoes. There is no one of the States in which long cruises may not be made.

It has been stated upon authority, that summer cruises may be made upon the waters of Wisconsin alone for thirty years without retracting or exhausting the territory. In the northern portion of the State there are almost numberless unexplored lakes, some of large size, that are connected by rivers and smaller streams. A canoe may, for instance, be launched upon Pewankee Lake, a beautiful sheet of water about twenty miles west of Milwaukee, and then follow a winding course through a delightful country, through lake to rivulet, and from rivulet to lake, the lakes varying in length from three to eight miles, and in width from one to four miles. Leaving the lake, the canoe may follow Rock River, and passing many beautiful towns and villages, strike the Mississippi at Rock Island, Illinois. Many of the Western (notably Minnesota and Michigan, and Eastern and Middle States offer equally attractive fields for summer cruising. Canada is as yet almost unexplored. Twenty-five miles to the northward of Quebec the exploring canoeist is beyond the bounds of civilization, and at the entrance to a region of picturesque lakes, that, with their connecting streams, form a chain almost unbroken, save by rapids and falls, to either the Hudson Bay country or the Saguenay, and the little-known territory still to the northward.

Long cruises have been made by Americans. The *Klein Fritz* (A. H. Steigfried) has been noted for cruises on the Mississippi from the extreme headwaters to Rock Island, Illinois; the *Maria Theresa* (N. H. Bishop) has cruised by inland waters from Lansingburg, New York, to the mouth of the Saguenay River; the *Bubble* (Charles E. Chase) in 1878 cruised from New York to Quebec by connecting waters, thence by portage, through the valley of the Chaudiere, to the mouth of the Saguenay, and thence through the Sound, to New York. Mr. C. H. Farnham has recently completed a Canadian voyage embracing the Saguenay, its tributaries, and other water courses. In 1879 Mr. Frank Zihler made a cruise of about 1,200 miles, from Racine, Wisconsin, to New Orleans. Many long extended cruises have been made, and clubs have been organized, in the larger cities. —C. E. Chase, in *Harper's Magazine* for August.

"Ticket, Ma'am!"

If a melancholy man would pass an hour or two at a railway depot, he would find in the eccentricities of passengers, a specific for his malady. Suppose, for instance, he had witnessed the following scene, would he not have gone home with a smiling face?

A corpulent old lady was at the London Bridge Station, going down to Sussex; she had a big bag and a small one; and was bustling through the gate to reach the train, when the ticket collector called out—

"Ticket, ma'am! can't pass here till I see your ticket."

"I haven't one," she replied.

"Can't pass, can't pass."

"I will pass."

"Can't pass. The rules are very strict."

"You will make me miss the train!" she shouted.

"Plenty of time, ma'am; train does not go for fifteen minutes yet."

She backed out, put down her bags, and after a long time she found the key and opened the big one.

Article after article was taken out and laid aside, but she could not find the ticket. The smaller one was submitted to the same treatment, the old lady all the while growling to herself, and when ten minutes had slipped away, she looked up and inquired, "What ticket do you want?"

"Your railway ticket, of course," he replied.

"Why, I had that in my hand all the time, you impudent fellow!" she exclaimed, as she hustled the things into the bags.

"Then why didn't you show it, ma'am?"

"Then why didn't you say railway ticket, sir? You want to understand that there are a hundred different kinds of tickets, sir; if you ever stop me again, I'll go to the head man of the railway at once."

It is a pleasant incident that is related of King George of Greece. During his first visit to Paris a grand ball was given in his honor at the Court of Napoleon III. While the festivities were going forward the Emperor Eugene asked him, "Whom do you think is the handsomest woman at the ball?"

"Pardon me, your Majesty," replied the king; "I am a barbarian, a Cosack; I know but one handsome woman—my wife."

Architecture is a hand-maid of the nation. A beautiful church, a stately man in stone, and its spire a finger to heaven.

From Sea to Sea.

De Looze's Panama canal, inaugurated with such a dramatic flourish at the beginning of the year, is in a state of enduring passivity while its projector is fettering the rich Hollanders and Belgians and French capitalists, endeavoring to persuade them to subscribe the necessary funds to his mountain-rifted scheme. Meanwhile, the "American Provisional Society," which has been engaged for some time negotiating with Nicaragua for a concession, has at last received its franchise from the Nicaraguan government. The concession is signed by Don Adam Cordenas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and A. G. Monocal, member and commissioner of the Provisional Society. The concession has been duly ratified by the Nicaraguan Senate, and published as law by the republic. The Provisional Society, under the terms of the concession, secures the exclusive privilege to construct a ship canal across the territory of Nicaragua. The canal is to be of sufficient dimensions to accommodate steamers of the largest class used between Europe and America, and the locks are to be not less than five hundred feet long and twenty-three feet deep. The concession is for ninety-nine years from the date of the opening of the canal for general traffic. During the period of concession, the Company is to have the privilege of constructing a railway along the whole or any part of the canal, also such telegraph lines as it deems necessary for the construction and working of the canal, and these lines shall transmit public messages free. The government of Nicaragua will declare the terminal ports and the canal itself throughout its length to be neutral, and that transit, in case of war between other powers and Nicaragua, shall be uninterrupted. The canal shall be open to the free navigation of all vessels, provided they pay the dues and observe the regulations of the Company. Troops of foreign nations and vessels of war will be allowed to pass through the canal under the regulations of existing treaties. Vessels of war belonging to other nations engaged in hostilities with Nicaragua, or any other republic of Central America, will be vigorously excluded. An effort will be made to secure a guaranty from all powers of the neutrality of the canal, and of a zone along it, of five miles in the vicinity of terminal ports, whose dimensions will be defined. This concession, with all its advantages and privileges, will appertain to the construction and working of the canal, and to the company which is to be organized by a provisional society, and in no case can it be transferred to a foreign government or power. It is to be organized in the manner of the Panama Canal Company, with its principal office in New York, or elsewhere, as it may deem most convenient. Its designation will be "The Nicaragua Ship Canal Company." The Company is to be allowed to bring immigrants to Nicaragua freely from all parts of the world, but it is required to bind itself not to interfere in questions which directly or indirectly may affect the public of Nicaragua, and not to give protection to civil disturbers of the peace. It is exempt from every form of taxation during the period of this concession. So far as organization and concessions go, the "American Provisional Society" has made a very fair start. The job of raising the necessary funds will not be so easy. And yet it is not only possible, but quite probable, that a ship canal will pierce the isthmus of Darien at some point in the not distant future. —Burlington Hawkeye.

There's Nothing New Under the Sun.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for June publishes extracts from the address of Chief Justice Duly, before the Geographical Society, which he says, "From one of these books, compiled after the manner of our modern encyclopedias, and the compilation of which is shown to have been made more than two hundred years B. C., it has been ascertained, what has long been supposed, that Chaldeæ was the parent land of astronomy; for it is found, from the compilation and from other bricks, that the Babylonians catalogued the stars, and distinguished, and named the constellations; that they arranged the twelve constellations that form our present zodiac to show the course of the sun's path in the heavens; divided time into weeks, months and years; that they divided the week, as we now have it, into seven days, six being days of labor, and the seventh a day of rest, to which they gave a name from which we have derived our word 'Sabbath.' The large, plump, perfect grains would fly out and move others. This wheat was used as seed, and the same practice to procure seed, being followed a few years, produced what seemed to be a new variety of wheat, and which was only the result of a practical application of the natural law of selecting the fittest. This anecdote is a practical illustration of using none but the very best for seed; neither are overgrown, hollow-hearted tubers. The former are weak and imperfect—the latter, like all abnormal monsters, unhealthy."

The Jersey's for Profit.

Much has been said in disparage of the Jersey cow, because of its comparatively small value for beef when too old for the dairy. Mr. J. W. Abbott, settles the question quite satisfactorily in favor of the Jerseys. Mr. Abbott says: "Much has been said in regard to the Jersey cow, as being too small for beef after becoming too old for milk. Now, let us look at the figures in the matter and see what the facts are in this case. The majority of farmers in looking at a New Jersey cow will say, 'Too small for all purposes for us farmers; we want something that will make oxen and beef, and when a cow is too old to milk we want something that will make good beef and a lot of it; we want none of your sleek, fat cows, that are a charge for the milk-milk. They have fallen into without looking into the question at all. Now for the figures. An average Jersey cow will, in one year, make 250 pounds of milk, worth at 10 cents a pound, amounting in one year to \$25.00, and raise a calf on the skim-milk, worth at \$15, making the sum of \$75.00, without making any charge for the milk-milk. After the calf is weaned. Now let us take the average native or common cow and see what she will do. From the best authority I can find, together with my own experience, she will, in one year, make 150 pounds of butter, worth now in our markets twenty-two cents a pound, amounting to the sum of \$33.00, and a calf, fed on skim-milk, worth \$25, making in all \$58.00. Now, take \$38 from \$75.00, the amount of the product of the Jersey, and you have \$44.50 in favor of the Jersey cow. Now, multiply \$44.50 by 10, the number of years we usually milk a cow before she is sent to the butcher, and you have the nice little sum of \$445 in favor of the Jersey, when you get ready to make beef of her. Now, it does not make much difference about the price of beef in so small an amount as there would be between the large cow and small one, compared with the large difference in the amount of butter, and, in addition to the above, some credit must be given to the Jersey for her dairy purposes, the Jersey cow is about two and a half per cent of the live weight on the difference of the two cows. In looking the matter over, I cannot but come to the conclusion that, for dairying purposes, the Jersey cow is the best. There is a great amount of labor in the manufacture of butter, both in-doors and out, and a cow that will make only 150 pounds of butter a year is not worth keeping, for butter at 25 cents a pound and milk at \$12 a ton will not more than pay her keeping, so that there is a total loss of the labor employed, whereas a cow that will make 250 pounds a year will afford a good profit over the keep of the cow."

Planting the Best Potatoes.

Farmers who are about saving potatoes for seed will do well to listen to some good advice on this subject from the *Kansas Farmer*: "Whatever variety of potatoes you plant select the best tubers for seed. Plant large, well-formed, smooth potatoes, as it is evidence of a large, well-formed, variety, evidence of soundness and health, evidence of perfect maturity, and in order to produce the best of anything the surest way is to select the best to grow from. Small potatoes used for seed may, and do often, produce large, fine tubers, but they are a sort of variety—some of them, at least, are liable to be. If they do not belong to a small tuber family then the weight of evidence is in favor of them being imperfect and unripe, consequently they are not good seed. Such stock, either of animals or vegetables, is not fit to propagate from. Nature stores in the perfect seed what is required to promote and perpetuate the vigorous and hardy plant. By carefully selecting the best of every variety to plant, the finest grain, fruit, roots and other vegetables can be produced with reasonable certainty; but if this fundamental law is neglected the chances are in favor of producing inferior produce. The same natural law governs in the vegetable that is acknowledged to be so potent in the animal kingdom. Like produces like, and faults are imperfections seem to be more readily transmitted than the more desirable qualities. Very much better crops could be raised if farmers gave this subject more study and acted upon the well-established principles of production. Many years ago, and in a period of our agricultural history, when new varieties of any farm are extremely rare, an observant farmer of Pennsylvania, acting on the principle that perfect grain could only be raised by perfect seed, originated a superior variety of wheat which he named 'barrel wheat.' This he did by holding the sheaves of wheat in his hands by the ears and beating the tops over a barrel. The large, plump, perfect grains would fly out and move others. This wheat was used as seed, and the same practice to procure seed, being followed a few years, produced what seemed to be a new variety of wheat, and which was only the result of a practical application of the natural law of selecting the fittest. This anecdote is a practical illustration of using none but the very best for seed; neither are overgrown, hollow-hearted tubers. The former are weak and imperfect—the latter, like all abnormal monsters, unhealthy."

Wise Words.

I would rather make my fortune than expect it. —Seneca.

Crafty men condemn studies; simple men admire them; wise men use them. —Bacon.

For a woman to love some man is like casting a flower into a sepulchre. —Hawthorne.

However things may seem, no evil thing succeeds, and no good thing is a failure. —Samuel Long.

There is nothing evil but what is within us; only by being better than our accidental—[Sir Philip Sydney]

Show me a people whose trade is dishonest, and I will show you a people whose religion is a sham. —Froude.

Fine wooden sofas are affected by those ladies whose feet are small and pretty, and whose time is devoted to toilette novelties, but they are of no utility except for an early morning promenade, when the grass is damp and dewy.

The Art of Bouquet Making.

It seems an easy thing to make a bouquet as one looks over the garden and sees the beautiful flowers. But after all it is a difficult matter and one sometimes forgets that very large flowers, as a rule, more abundant, having little more than a pierce on their estates, which they only visit for a month or two in the year, and hardly ever leaving their homes in the capital, to which political or social duties are supposed to bind them, except for a short visit at Valparaiso, or some other watering-place on the sea or inland. The extravagance of this country is described as boundless. More than \$1,600,000 has been spent in house-building in the period of four years, 1872-6, some of these private houses at a cost of \$20,000 to \$50,000 each, and the carriage houses taken out in the capital, which political or social duties are supposed to bind them, except for a short visit at Valparaiso, or some other watering-place on the sea or inland. 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The Yolo Democrat

Does the County Official Advertising.

WOODLAND, CAL.
Thursday, August 12th, 1880.

NEW YORK'S RATIFICATION.

In the Herald of July 29th, is given the report of a monster demonstration of the Democracy of that great city, the night before, at the Academy of Music. It remains the Democratic ratification meeting, last evening, at the Academy of Music and in the vicinity, was a great and pronounced success—the greatest, probably, in the annals of Democratic ratifications in this city. The great event of the evening was the coming in of ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden. His appearance was looked forward to with the most intense interest. The whole body of men forgot Hancock and English for the moment, and centered their attention on Mr. Tilden. Never did a man make a more thrilling reception. When the wild, tumultuous outburst of cheering that greeted the old gentleman's appearance was beginning to subside, a sturdy voice from the gallery cried, "Three cheers for President Tilden!" and the cheer was given with a ring that shook the building. "These cheers more!" exclaimed another voice, and the demonstration was repeated with even greater vigor than before. When John McKean came forward and said, "I nominate for Chairman the legally-elected President of the United States," the excitement reached its climax, and a great shout went up. A deep hush fell upon the vast audience when Mr. Tilden came forward to make a few remarks. As he stood in the space between the Chairman's table and the footlights, every eye was riveted upon him, and the expression was plainly one of great sympathy. He spoke with some effort, yet loud enough to be heard and understood all over the house. At intervals of a few minutes, his voice would seem to be about to fail him, but when a break down was apprehended he sharply recovered himself and went on successfully to the end of his speech, which lasted about twelve minutes.

Mr. Tilden said: My fellow-citizens, I thank you for your cordial greeting. I have come this evening from my country home to join with you in declaring my purpose of supporting the city of New York to give their earnest and efficient support to the nomination of Hancock and English. I came under a stipulation and purpose of the Democracy of the city of New York to give their earnest and efficient support to the nomination of Hancock and English. I came under a stipulation and purpose of the Democracy of the city of New York to give their earnest and efficient support to the nomination of Hancock and English. I came under a stipulation and purpose of the Democracy of the city of New York to give their earnest and efficient support to the nomination of Hancock and English.

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Fellow-citizens—I congratulate you on your cause, on your candidates, and on the favorable prospects of your cause. The welfare of the people demands a change in the administration of the Federal Government. Reform is necessary to remove the abuses which grow out of the present system of government.

Mr. Tilden was cheered to the echo as he retired to his chair, and when he finally left the building, another and tremendous shout went up. His name, whenever mentioned by the orators of the evening, drew forth a terrific burst of applause.

SURREPTITIOUS CREDIT.

The Republicans are seriously troubled to get over or neutralize the credit claimed by the Democrats for having saved forty millions per year in the expenses of the government since they have been in power in Congress. One says it is indeed saved in a way, but the next year deficiency bills have to be passed to make it up; another that it is all spent again by useless noising committees of Congress, etc., to the end of the chapter. But the truth is, and all intelligent persons know it to be so, that that sum is annually saved to the treasury, and more would have been except for Republican obstructions in Congress with the interposition of Executive vetoes—and Secretary Sherman is using the money straight along to pay off the national debt to the extent, and claiming all the credit of the payment for himself and the Republican party. They furthermore boast and glorify concerning their financial policy as being the direct cause of the unprecedented amount of our exports and the large balance of trade in our favor in the last few years, and the consequent general revival of business. This is a very pretentious claim, and the query raised is whether it is to be secured more by its important silliness, or the actual or implied implicity of it. We have had six successive years of unusual abundance of yield of the staple products of the soil—grain, cotton and meats, whilst foreign countries have suffered from devastations and failures, and the earth refused to yield her fruits, and they have afforded us a ready market for all our surplus. We have taken their gold and their goods in exchange, and prosperity has followed among our people. Republican financial policy and management had nothing to do with it, and in claiming that it had anything at all to do with it, they usurp and arrogate to themselves the power, the functions and providence of Deity—they rob the Creator of thanks due for earthly blessings bestowed upon us, and demand of the people that all their grateful and reverential thanks be given to a political party.

Mexican Veterans for Hancock.

The Veterans of the Mexican War met at Washington on the 3d of July and adopted the following resolutions, to the great annoyance of Republican politicians:

Resolved, That we recommend to our kindred associations of the Mexican Veterans throughout the United States to organize campaign clubs and cordially invite the soldiers of the republic to the aid of the Union in the East and West, to enroll their names with the United States of America as a grand army of American veterans in support of the nominee for the Presidency, General Winfield S. Hancock, a gallant soldier and statesman in whom every patriotic heart ever bore witness to the truth of the statement that he is a man of integrity and honor, and who has been honored by the people to be a friend and wise counselor.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the adoption of these resolutions by the associations of Mexican Veterans in every State of the Union.

GEN. GARFIELD'S CREDIT MOBILIZER RECORD.

From his Own Speech Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilizer or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Sworn.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilizer stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.

From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873.

Messrs Kelly and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilizer affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873.

The character of the Credit Mobilizer was no secret. The source of its profits were very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the grounds that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is, morally if not legally, perjury.

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilizer stock from Oakes Ames.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329 which, after the investigation begun, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the Tribune, Feb. 20, 1873.

Mr. Ames established very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offense. If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him.

Chester A. Arthur.

"You have made the Custom-house a centre of partisan political management."—[R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, Jan. 31, 1879.]

"With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you in order that the office may be honestly administered."—[R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, Jan. 31, 1879.]

"Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency."—[John Sherman to Collector Arthur, Jan. 31, 1879.]

"Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while your receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the Custom-house, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct those abuses."—[Secretary Sherman to Collector Arthur, Jan. 31, 1879.]

The above are extracts taken from letters as shown by reports of the administration to the Senate on the removal of Arthur from the New York Custom House.

A STRONG INDICEMENT.

Very properly, General Barber, Grant's Third Assistant P. M. General, gave in his letter which we published yesterday, as his first reason for leaving the Republican party, "its theft of the Presidency in 1876." "Garfield was a visiting statesman. He was a party to the Louisiana crime. Then no amount of sophistry can make his official record appear to be clean." The next reason the General gives is that "In the Credit Mobilizer transaction, if Oakes Ames was to be believed, and Ames was the honestest man in the whole batch, he was an interested party, and then tried to swear himself clear, but the Committee of Investigation did not believe him under oath. In the De Golyer matter, the claim that he was paid \$5,000 as a lawyer, when he was a lawyer only in name, is a palpable subterfuge. He is not clean, and there is not whitewash enough in the universe to make him clean."

As to Arthur, he says: "His associate upon the ticket, Gen. Arthur, was removed from the important position of Collector of Customs of New York for maladministration of the office, and the action of the President was sustained by the Senate." "The integrity of the opposing candidates is not questioned."

A Garfield Story Exploded.

On the 29th ult. the following appeared in the San Francisco Call:

GARFIELD INVITED TO VISIT CALIFORNIA.

A member from Oakland returned yesterday from a conference held in Sacramento by the Campbellites, or Christians, whose grand national convention will be held at San Francisco, Sept. 1st.

He reports that an official letter of invitation to be present and participate in their coming convention, was forwarded to their brother in the Church, the Republican nominee for President, Hon. James A. Garfield. It was stated in the letter that there are upwards of 8,000 voters belonging to the Christian Church in California; that a large majority of these are Democrats, but that if General Garfield will accept the invitation, it would completely revolutionize the political complexion of the Church Society—at least for the coming election. An answer is expected next week.

The Republican having referred to this matter and some inquiry having arisen as to its truth or falsity, a gentleman of Woodland wrote to the Pastor of the Christian Church at Sacramento to ascertain the facts, his letter eliciting the following reply:

SACRAMENTO CITY, August 3, 1880.

DEAR BROTHER:—Your communication of July 31st is at hand, including the paper extract. The Elders of the Church know nothing about any official letter of invitation being sent by the Church to General Garfield to visit us at our national meeting. Bro. E. said he had written to General Garfield, but had sent him some of our circulars. He did not say as to what the purpose of his letter was. The congregation has certainly authorized no one to write such a letter as the *Call's* extract seems to indicate. The whole thing is so far from the Church in this city is aware, a fabrication and a fraud. Yours in love and friendship, J. O. G., one of the Elders.

Per C. Minister.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Fresno, August 3d.—The Democratic Convention convened in Fresno Saturday, and the following ticket was nominated: Assemblyman, E. J. Griffith; Sheriff, E. Hall; County Clerk, A. M. Clark; Recorder, C. L. Wainwright; Auditor, W. J. Hutchinson; Tax Collector, T. E. Bacon; District Attorney, W. D. Grady; Treasurer, J. A. Thorne—also district and township officers.

Chicago, August 3.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says that Jay Gould is contemplating a severe blow at the Northern Pacific by building a branch of the Union Pacific to Puget Sound, taking Cheyenne as the starting point. While he proposes to reach Puget Sound ahead of his rivals, he expects to make a paying stopping place at Central Park on the Yellowstone.

A Frisbie Jump.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3d.—During the progress of a fire in a mattress factory on North Twenty-second street this evening, Elizabeth Oglesby and Emma Barnes leaped from the third-story window to the ground, the former sustaining injuries which will probably prove fatal. Miss Barnes escaped with a cut on her head and a few bruises.

The Alabama Election.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Lamar, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee of Alabama, telegraphs to the *Times* that Montgomery that the sweeping Democratic majority in the State of over 60,000 is due to there being no regular nominations made for county officers. There were only two between Democratic candidates, the friends of whom all supported the State ticket in three-fourths of the counties in the State. All tales of intimidation and fraud are entirely unfounded and are a most serious insult to the election was the most quiet and fairest ever held in the State.

Democratic Success.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—The election for county officers to-day resulted in a Democratic victory, their candidate for Sheriff receiving 5,000, and the Republican candidate (colored) 3,300. The Greenback vote was 500.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

LORVILLE (Ky.), August 5.—William B. Read, ex-Congressman, died at his home in Hendersonville yesterday. He was in his sixty-second year. He served four terms in Congress and fifteen terms in the State Senate.

AMERICA (Webster County, Ga.), Aug. 6. Last evening Woodson L. Gunnels, a well-to-do farmer living twenty-seven miles from here, returning home, found his wife and nine of ten small children in a horrible sleep from the effects of morphia administered in leucodermis by Mrs. Gunnels. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but Mrs. Gunnels soon died, and no hope of recovery are entertained of three of the children.

Single Hobbler in Placer County.

ACQUA, August 6.—A single hobbler, left here for Forest Hill last night was robbed by two masked men near the Grizzly Bear House, about ten miles from this place. The robbers took the hobbler's watch, containing over \$1,000, out of the stage, and escaped with their booty. The driver of the stage says that he is positive that the robbers were last night at 7 o'clock, he who stopped and robbed his stage on the 15th of last May.

Dr. Tanner's Fast Ended.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Dr. Tanner completed his fast of forty days. The crowd cheered enthusiastically. About a thousand persons were in the hall and an immense number in the courtyard. The doctor drank a glass of milk and called for a Georgia watermelon. This he tapped, dug his hand into it and ate heartily. When asked whether he had enjoyed his fast, he said: "No, my Lord! I am running this now." When he placed the glass of milk to his mouth he remarked: "Gentlemen, maybe you don't know me. I am Dr. Tanner. The signal for the expiration of the fast was a whistle from a factory in the vicinity. When he blew Tanner had a peach in his mouth, and he said he had not eaten anything since the 7th of July. He said he had a beef-steak weighing a half pound, and partook of it. At 8 o'clock he drank one ounce of wine and then slept until 10 o'clock. Dr. Tanner was well, and did not think any trouble would arise from his undertaking. He had gone against the advice of all physicians, but still doing as he pleased, and he expected the Doctor to write to-morrow on his biography. At a late hour Dr. Tanner was resting quietly.

A Solid Southern State.

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.) August 7.—Returns continue to show that the Greenback State ticket was unknown in most of the counties. The Democratic vote is unusually full, on account of the contest for the office of the Legislature will be almost solidly Democratic and all the Judges and Chancellors the same. The Democratic majority on the State ticket will be fully 75,000.

Hancock at Home.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Undisturbed by political or other visitors, Mr. Hancock passed a very quiet day at Governor's Island. Most of the time he spent in his office writing letters in answer to his correspondence, which grows more voluminous as the campaign advances. Many of his letters are invitations to attend political meetings and offers of free quarters at different watering-places, but he declines them, but firmly, declines both, his mind being made up to stay at Governor's Island during the summer.

The Russians and Tekkes.

LONDON, August 8.—A dispatch dated Kishland, August 8th, says: On July 20th, a large Russian foraging party was driven back by the Tekkes near Geoktepe. The entire Russian army is concentrated at Geoktepe. Reinforcements numbering 12,000 men from Merv have arrived, and a battle seems imminent.

Irish Harvest Prospects.

LONDON, August 8.—A Dublin dispatch says: Harvest prospects in Ireland are again causing anxiety. The rains during the last fortnight have been excessive. The potatoes are generally sound, but the blight is visible in many fields. Green crops promise an abundant yield.

Los Angeles, August 8.—The Superior Court last night before Judge Sepulveda a jury rendered a verdict of \$10,000 in favor of Ellen Brown and against the Southern Pacific Railroad for damages caused by the death of her husband, a conductor on the railroad, during a sandstorm on the Colorado desert in 1878.

New York, Aug. 10.—A terrible fire is raging among the lumber yards and shipping. It is beyond the control of the firemen and spreading in every direction. The fire commenced at Hunter's Point from the dock of a burning vessel floating against the dock. It covers several acres. The loss is very great, estimates at a million dollars.

Terrible Floods in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The Tagblatt states that the floods in the district of Ratisbon are very serious. Over twenty villages have been destroyed, and the loss of many millions of marks has been entailed by the total destruction of the harvest. Four hundred and eighty square miles are under water in Silesia.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2d, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Democratic Campaign Committee could not do better than publish as a campaign document the four letters of acceptance of Generals Hancock and Garfield, and Messrs. Arthur and English. If, in the same pamphlet they could send out Hancock's letter to Sherman about the condition of affairs in 1876, they could add to the value of the publication. All that we get from General Hancock goes to show that he has the fullest and clearest ideas of Government affairs of all the Federal Generals now living, who were made prominent by the war.

I suppose the country has a poor opinion of Grant's and Sherman's capacity for civil work. A man who could be President for eight years, as Grant was, and select twenty or more cabinet officers and not among them have one of more than medium ability, can not be said to have even an acquaintance with public affairs. Sheridan was never supposed by anybody to have any knowledge outside of his profession. Sherman has, at times, shown indications of an ability to comprehend civil affairs, but in every instance has succeeded in "putting his foot in it."

It is therefore with quite as much surprise as pleasure that the "plain citizen" learns that the last of the four—General Hancock—has on various occasions put himself on record distinctly in such a manner as to show that no experienced Statesman, no student of public affairs, more thoroughly comprehends our system of Government than he does. Beginning with his trial in Louisiana and Texas in 1867, and following his record down to the moment he wrote his letter of acceptance, we find that he has always insisted on what nearly every intelligent citizen honestly desires.

First—the supremacy of the civil law. Second—the unobstructed right to vote. A ballot "free and fair."

Third—moderation, and concession where difficulties arise.

In his letter of acceptance heretofore published he gives emphasis to his belief that the "war amendments" to the constitution are equally as binding as the rest of that instrument. The assurance was not necessary, as a matter of fact, for his continuance in the army while the Courts and Congress acted on the supposition that the amendments were valid, was proof as to his own opinion in the matter. His letter is admirable, and I cannot help thinking that Messrs. Barnum and Wallace have no material for the best campaign document of the season. They ought to put it in the hands of every voter.

Death of an Old Californian.

A correspondent of the *Record Union*, writing from Pennsylvania, thus speaks of the death of an old Californian: "Dr. George W. Read, for the past eleven years a resident of New Brighton, Pa., but well known in California, and who was for many years a physician of large practice, and who had very many friends in Yolo county, was discovered near on July 15th, while sitting in his chair, to be laboring under an attack of apoplexy. The untiring efforts of five physicians and a multitude of friends were unavailing, and on the 17th he expired. The doctor was a man of more than ordinary strength, mentally and physically. In the great exodus to California he was Captain of one of the companies that crossed the plains, undergoing many privations and hardships incident thereto, and for thirteen years found a home there, for a time engaged in mining, but soon resumed his professional duties, and before his death in 1865, when, meeting with a serious accident which nearly terminated his life, he gave up business and returned to the East. Attaining a position of influence in California from his well-known honesty of purpose, which was only equalled by his daring frankness, he was respected of the people of the Golden State that nominated Fremont in 1856. A man of strictest morality and kindness of heart, the blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow to be amply provided for, and many a married daughter of John Miner, President of the National Bank of Beaver county, Pa. He was a wife and a childless man, and a Californian will remember Dr. Read and sincerely regret his death."

Senator David Davis says he knows of many Republicans who will support Hancock.

Col. McCullough, a prominent Republican in Wilmington, Delaware, has declared for Hancock.

John H. Goff, a leading Greenback stump speaker in the southern part of Michigan is for Hancock.

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Hon. Gabriel T. Harrower, a former Republican Senator from the Steuben District, New York, is out for Hancock and English.

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There are loud calls for the "brief" which General Garfield prepared in the De Golyer payment case. The response is too subdued to be heard.

The *Hornell Tribune* says there are near 100 Republican soldiers in that town, with the gallant Dr. J. W. Robinson at their head, who will support Hancock and English.

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Simultaneously with the decision of the Tammany men to withdraw their El electoral ticket, a coldness towards the Hon. John M. Kelly is manifested on the part of our ex-Democratic Republican exchanges.

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GEORGE D FISKE.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE!

Agency of Anglo California Bank. Capital \$5,000,000.

Money to Loan at Low Rates of Interest.

P. O. BLOCK, Woodland, Cal. antldw

NEW STYLES!

THIS SEASON'S CHOICEST GOODS

Suits, from \$20 00
Dress Suits, from 5 00
Beaver Suits, from 30 00
Spring Overcoats, from 15 00

The Public is Invited to Inspect Our New Styles.

Civility to All!

ELECTRIC LIGHT USED.

Samples, with Instructions

—FOR—

Self-Measurement

SENT FREE!

ALL GOODS SHRUNK.

Visit our store before purchasing

NICOLL, THE TAILOR,

NO. 727 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Jy24w3w

CANTRELL & EVERTS, FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS, BANK BUILDING, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND, CAL. Jy24w3w

MONEY TO LOAN!

THE SACRAMENTO BANK

Has money to loan in sums of Ten Thousand Dollars and under, at lowest current rates, upon improved real estate. All communications addressed to the Sacramento branch will receive prompt attention. Jy14dw1t

BANK EXCHANGE SALOON.

OPP. POSTOFFICE, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Having purchased the above Elegant Saloon, the undersigned hereby solicit a continuance of the patronage of the well known patrons in our line. None but the best of liquors and cigars will be served at the Exchange. WITHINGTON & VIER. Jy14dw1t

Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL DISTRICT, County of Yolo, State of California, that an election will be held on the FORTY-FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1880, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to build a School House.

It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750).

The polls will be open at B. W. Stephens' from one hour after sunrise until sunset. Judges of Election: E. B. COX, H. O. MARSHALL, J. B. DUGGINS.

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County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL

One Door East of Elston's Drug Store, Woodland.
vldw

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, August 12th, 1880.

POLITICAL CLIPPINGS.

The Ventura Signal hears on all sides of Republicans declaring for Hancock.

The Solano Times learns that Hazen Hoyt, well known for his Republicanism, is a supporter of Hancock and English.

The ranks of the party "on the fence" are fast thinning out. They are all jumping down into the Hancock pasture.

Gen. Hobart, of Chicago, says he expected to vote for Garfield, but now that Hancock is nominated he will work and vote for him.

Chester A. Arthur has accepted the nomination. As the American people will not accept Chester, this about ends the matter.

In New York Gen. Patrick H. Jones, postmaster of that city under the Presidency of Gen. Grant, announces himself for Hancock.

A colored Hancock and English Club was formed in San Francisco the other night, which has already a membership of 64 names.

If the Republican party had anything thing solid except Kansas, Vermont and Iowa, it would not get so mad at the mere mention of the "Solid South."

The Republicans seem determined to put up the bloody shirt against the stars and stripes. The stars and stripes will win. Hancock holds all these colors.

The veteran politician, Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, agrees with John W. Forney, that Pennsylvania is as sure to go for Hancock as Ohio is to go for Garfield.

In Ohio a few days ago a lot of white ruffians broke up a negro campmeeting. What a magnificent outrage story this would have been had it occurred in one of the Southern States.

The Pittsburgh Post: John Bonth says if the Republicans are industrious they may carry Vermont and Kansas, but they must not get saucy or Hancock will make a clean sweep of the whole country.

There need be no worry about General Hancock's connection with oil stocks. This swindle was at his expense, and the identical individual who exposed the swindle, who was a Republican to boot.

The Republicans assert that Garfield will carry the full strength of his party. Allowing this to be the case, which it is not, Hancock will be elected by a quarter of a million majority, taking the vote of 76 as a basis.

The De Standard, of Grand Rapids, a greenback paper printed in the Holland language, has taken the names of Weaver and Chambers from the head of its columns, and substituted those of Hancock and English.

The question will arise in every voter's mind, would Garfield have returned the back-pay, when he was one of the instruments through whom it was obtained, had his constituents in convention not passed resolutions ordering him to resign his seat in Congress?

The Traverse Bay Progress, published at the growing village of Elk Rapids, Mich., has just published a Democratic nomination for President and Vice-President. Winfield Scott Hancock and William H. English, at the head of its leading editorial column, July 16, 1880.

The Standard News of a recent date very aptly says: "Veterans of the Mexican war should not forget that James A. Garfield, as a member of Congress has at every step antagonized their efforts to secure pensions from the Government. This, too, while the soldiers of other wars have been amply honored and provided for."

A dispatch from Dallas, Texas, dated July 22d, says: "The colored starting Kansas exodus have appealed to the Texans for money to get back. Jeff. Gibbs, of Grimes county, went north this morning with a wagon to bring back five hundred of them." It is strange the poor negroes would want to go back among the bull-dozers of the South.

It is certain, the Chicago Times declares, that the testimony implicating Mr. Garfield, thus taken, will be spread broadcast in a very short time. The report, charging Garfield with perjury was signed by Judge Poland of Vermont, Judge Niblack of Indiana, Judge Merrick of Maryland, Mr. McCrary of Iowa, and N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald, himself a Republican, makes this apology for the Republican paper: "I do not think that Dr. Garfield deliberately consented to a dishonest act, but I do think he got \$5,000 for doing an act which he ought to have avoided, and he did it in a way that put himself in the power of Boss Shepherd."

The Argonaut, the leading Republican paper of the Coast, and the editor of which is a delegate to the Chicago Convention, says: "The defeat of Grant at the Chicago Convention was a check to a movement that would have made a king. It called a halt in the march that the Republican party had made to monarchy and through monarchy to national destruction."

Every man entitled to vote in this country is an American, no matter what the land of his nativity or what his creed. He should never forget this fact nor fail to impress it upon the minds of his children. There is no such thing as an Irish citizen or an Italian citizen. All citizens are Americans, and any attempt to distinguish between those who are entitled to the elective franchise can only result in mischief.

The Republicans were counting very largely on having the representation in Congress from the South very much reduced by the census of 1880. It turns out that the returns show an increase nearly if not quite as great as in the Northern States, and the Republicans cry out fraud in the enumeration. As the Census Enumerators are all Federal appointees, the Republican party ought to be satisfied with their returns.

The Hancock and English Club, of San Rafael, which now has a larger membership than any other political club in Marin county in any campaign, is every week receiving accessions, and some of the new members are converts from Republicanism. Two of these, Mr. Ramon Valencia and James Watson, are gentlemen of large influence and substantial worth. Mr. Watson was formerly Under Sheriff of Marin county.

In Philadelphia, John Jay Smith, the historian, General Hoffman of the Loyal Legion, Stephen B. Winkler, editor of the Commercial List, William Stewart, a prominent merchant, Charles J. Peterson, the well known author, Dr. McGoan, a prominent Baptist clergyman, Mr. Bennett of the famous Tower Hall clothing house, and Charles Wistar of Germantown, all leading Republicans, are announced as supporters of Hancock.

It looks very much, remarks the Hartford Times, as if Hancock's majority in Connecticut will be ten thousand. His nomination not only unites all across the Democrats, but is bringing to the support a large number of Republicans, including some of the most active and influential members of that party in the State. Besides this, the solid vote of Connecticut, a State of affairs had been in their hands a course would have been pursued which would have saved this country millions of dollars.

We must overthrow this monster of Republicanism, and it is only through organized effort that it can be done. The General was applauded to the echo during his address, which had a telling effect upon his audience.

The time is drawing near when we shall have a President who was elected.

Hancock's wounds were received in battle, Garfield's in the halls of Congress.

Col. Forney says the majority in Pennsylvania for Hancock will astonish the politicians.

Hancock, although a soldier, has shown himself a masterly expounder and defender of Constitutional law.

Gardner C. Vose an Augusta lawyer, is another man, in the State of Maine, who has left the Republicans to support Gen. Hancock.

Wanted—Mad that will stick to Hancock. Apply to the National Republican Executive Committee. Liberal reward and no questions asked.

Garfield's salary-grab is next on the docket. The consolation is, the Atlantic Constitution suggests, that he will never grab the President's salary.

Loring W. Farr, another Republican in Augusta, announces that he shall support Gen. Hancock for President and Plaided for Governor.

"I do not know any really good man who has done and assisted in doing so many bad things in politics as Gen. Garfield," Judge Jere S. Black.

Every producer and laborer is opposed to a protective tariff which enriches the manufacturer at the expense of the poor. Garfield favors a protective tariff.

What makes the average Republican mad at the mere mention of the "Solid South" is that his party hasn't anything solid except Iowa, Kansas and Vermont.

Chas. Shaw, Esq., of Maine, one of Penobscot county's most prominent and worthy men, heretofore an active Republican, has come out for Gen. Hancock.

"Iant there a good deal of row in the name of Hancock" says the New York Commercial, there is! The Democratic rooster will crow over a victory next November.

The New York World remarks that the Republican party will enter upon a fast on the next March 4th, compared to which that of Dr. Tanner will seem insignificant and ridiculous.

When a man of prominence who has hitherto acted with the Republican party announces himself for Hancock, the Republican organs discover that he never was of much account anyhow.

The Republicans in Vermont are tearing down Union flags hoisted by Hancock men. It seems to the Atlantic Constitution that now is a good time to begin a vigorous campaign in that State.

It was Col. Forney who wrote the campaign life of Buchanan in 1856, and the latter carried Pennsylvania by 85,000 majority. His forthcoming life of Gen. Hancock will make over 400 pages.

Tammany withdrains its Electoral ticket and goes in for a solid Democracy in the Empire State. There is no longer any dimension in New York and every one of her Electoral votes will be given to Hancock.

In Philadelphia the other day, a colored Democrat was driven away from the polls by a colored Republican.

All the leading Republican editors are confronted with quotations from their papers in 1873 condemning Garfield for his crooked transactions. It may be said, therefore, that each man of them is literally knowing a lie.

The Chicago Times: How was it that Mr. Garfield borrowed from Mr. Oakes Ames the precise sum of \$8239? Why not \$330 or \$325? Why was it the identical amount which others borrowed from the same benevolent gentleman?

Lawyer Powers, of Newport, Maine, came out for Hancock and has been reinforced by James M. Sanborn, Hon. Elliott Walker, and John A. Burritt, a leading merchant. All of these gentlemen have always been Republicans.

Will some Republican editor tell us of one big snubbery or one big land grant of all the subsidies and land grants that have been given by Congress in the last 18 years that Garfield did not vote for? Give the page of the record.

Captain N. W. Wheeler, prominent as a merchant in Portland, Ohio, has declared for Hancock. As he has always been a leading Republican, his change of party affiliation has created quite a breeze in Republican circles.

The Germans of Cleveland are somewhat excited over the fact that the Warbler organ, hitherto accepted as the leading Republican organ of the Germans there, has abandoned Garfield and placed a Hancock flag at its mast-head.

Says the Indianapolis Sentinel: Indiana will elect the Democratic ticket by double the majority of 1876. Its Democrats are an absolute unit for the National and State tickets. They deserve success, and success they will have.

The New Haven Union, Greenback organ, but supporting General Hancock, says that in the Hancock Veteran Legion in that city are seventy members who have come over from the Republican side. The nutmeg State means to make itself the greater.

The two wings of the Democratic party in Philadelphia have completed the plan for peace and harmony. The plan is the nomination of six appointed for the purpose by the recent State Convention, and are now ready to begin the serious work of the campaign.

The New Haven Union has it on the authority of a well-known Professor of Yale College, that Mr. Bristow is strong for Hancock, having informed the Professor the other day in New York City that he would not only vote but work for the Democratic standard-bearer.

Defeat of the Republican party in November means destruction or ruin for the Republic. Hence Conkling, Blaine, Cameron, Sherman, Logan, and their followers will bury the hatchet, and seek to make common cause in the election of a disaster which would end their leadership, and leave them almost without an organization.

Ex-Minister Washburne sailed for Europe yesterday, and every week receives accessions, and some of the new members are converts from Republicanism. Two of these, Mr. Ramon Valencia and James Watson, are gentlemen of large influence and substantial worth. Mr. Watson was formerly Under Sheriff of Marin county.

Hancock and English Clubs are being organized in every town and hamlet in the country. The Democracy is everywhere alive to the issue, and inspired with the certainty of victory, there are no longer Tilden men or Hendricks men, or Randall men or Wallace men in the Democratic party. We are all Democrats, and Hancock leads the column.

Carl Schurz in his German speech at the Grand Opera House, Saturday night, stated that the Democratic party was in the South. In the election of 1876 the Democratic vote in the Northern States aggregated 2,670,785; in the Southern States, 1,614,072. This gives an increase of 1,056,713 over the Democratic votes of the South of 1,056,713.

Tar N. Y. Staats Zeitung, the most widely circulated and by far the most influential German paper in the United States, and which of late years has been rather cool toward the Democracy, fairly bristles with its views on the Hancock issue. Under its leadership the independent German vote of New York will be cast almost solidly for Gen. Hancock.

Mr. Charles Atwater, in 1878 the Greenback candidate for Governor of Connecticut, attended a Democratic meeting in New Haven on Tuesday evening, and made a speech in which he said he had renounced none of his views on the banking system, the labor question, etc., but preferred to fight on the issues within the ranks of the Democratic party, and would uphold the Hancock and English ticket.

WHITE HOUSE.

ONE PRICE.

Immense Reduction in Summer Suits.

We will offer our Entire Stock of Ladies' Lawn Linen and Calico Suits, Etc., Etc., at far Below Manufacturing Prices, in order to make room for our FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

LAWN SUITS—Three pieces, trimmed with Tuchen Lace, reduced from \$5 to \$3.50.
LAWN SUITS—Three pieces, trimmed with Clusia Lace, reduced from \$4.50 to \$3.
LAWN SUITS—Two pieces, trimmed with Lace, reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.00.
LINEN SUITS—Latest Styles, reduced from \$6.50 to \$4.00; and Suits from \$5.00 to \$3.00.
CALICO SUITS—Reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.50; and \$3 to \$1.75.
CALICO WRAPPERS—Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Ladies' Chemises Trimmed with Lace, 35c each, or 3 for \$1.

OUR STOCK OF DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS

CARPETS, ETC., ETC., CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES. ONE PRICE STRICTLY.

STANGE & HINK, WOODLAND.

OFF FOR PORTLAND, OREGON!

SELLING OUT! SELLING OUT!

Having bought out a well established business in Portland, Oregon, I am compelled to sell my ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Etc.,

At Whatever Price It Will Bring! As the Stock Must be Sold BEFORE THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1880. Now is the time for the People of Yolo County to buy the CHEAPEST GOODS

ever yet offered in this County, as we will Sell Our Entire Stock Below Cost!

This is no sham; we mean what we say; and to satisfy yourself, call at the SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE and be convinced of the above facts.

Store to Rent and Fixtures for Sale. Inquire at THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE,

Next to Woodland Bank, Woodland, Cal. M. COHEN, Proprietor.

WM. COHEN, SUCCESSOR TO J. G. SCHWALM, GENERAL DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Opposite Washington Hall, Woodland.

Having purchased this old established business, enlarged and improved the store and replenished the stock with a Full Assortment of Everything in the line of FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, I am prepared to supply all the old customers, and also as many new ones as will favor me with their patronage. As I receive my goods direct from the East, I am able to sell at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

Always pay Cash for Poultry, Eggs and Butter at the Highest Market Price.

ELGIN WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES!

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED AT

WACHHORST'S,

THE LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.

Sign of the Town Clock. NO. 79 J STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, SACRAMENTO.

E. BERG,

AGENTS FOR THE Sacramento Daily & Weekly "Record-Union" and "Bee."

S. F. Daily and Weekly "Chronicle," "Call," "German Democrat," "Evening Bulletin," "Examiner," "Post," "Globe" and "Abend Post."

Also, in connection with the above, and satisfaction guaranteed. Please call and see. MRS. KAREWSKY & MISS LAWSON, 1518 W. Second street of the White House.

FOR SALE! 175 Spanish Marine Buckle, Two years old; will be sold very cheap. Inquire of the undersigned, at his Ranch, 16 miles north of Langtown, in Capay Valley. DAVID WOLGAMOT.

VACA VALLEY & CLEAR LAKE R.R. CO.

TIME TABLE.

To take effect May 31, 1880, and remain in force until further notice:

No.	No. 1	Stations.	No. 2	No. 4
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.		P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
2:55	7:00	Madison	2:00	8:55
3:25	7:30	Winters	1:30	9:25
4:00	7:55	Yacaville	12:30	10:00
4:30	8:25	Edwards	12:00	10:30

Trains run daily except Sundays.

G. B. STEVENSON, General Supt.

WOODLAND & LOWER LAKE STAGE

VIA MADISON AND CAPAY.

Leaves Woodland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A.M. Returning, leaves Lower Lake Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A.M.

FARE, \$5.00. Round Trip, \$8.00.

A Daily Stage will run from Woodland and Capay, calling at Madison. Leaves Woodland at 2 P.M. and Capay at 6 A.M., every day except Sundays.

H. C. DUNCAN, Proprietor.

G. L. DUNCAN, Superintendent.

HO, FOR THE

Harvest of 1880!

WE WILL SELL

One 40-inch Pitts' Separator.

One Steam Engine—Hoadley—16 horse power.

One Derrick Wagon and Forks—complete.

One French Burr Barley Mill.

Cheap, Cheap as Dirt!

Can be seen by calling at

F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,

Hardware and Agricultural Dealers,

WOODLAND.

CONSTITUTION

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

YOLO AND SOLANO COUNTIES!

S. GOLDMAN,

THE GROCER.

—ON THE—

Cor. of Second and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Is Selling Groceries and Provisions Very Cheap.

And the People of the West side of the Sacramento River will do well to do their trading in Sacramento at

GOLDMAN'S STORE.

WHERE THEY CAN

SAVE FROM 15 TO 20 PER CENT.

I keep a large stock of Choice Groceries and will sell VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. I have

New Goods Every Day!

—AND—

Ship all orders from the Country Free of Charge to the R.R. Depot or Steamboats promptly.

S. GOLDMAN,

Cor. 2d and J Sts., Sacramento.

H. B. WOOD,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MACHINERY,

Hardware, Woodware, Paints, Oils, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

The latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at

San Francisco prices.

Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow! ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE!

He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-workers' Tools,

and Stock-in-Trade, consisting in IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, Hinges, ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.

Cutlery, in Every Style, CORDAGE, BLASTING & POWDER, Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition. The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD, WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874.

EMPLOYMENT GIVEN

IN SELLING THE NEW

GO TO A. NICKELSBURG & BRO'S,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND

THE LARGEST STOCK,

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

LOWEST PRICES

—OF—

Dry and Fancy Goods, Clothing,

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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

GRAIN AND WOOL BAGS AND SACK TWINE.

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Madame Demorest's Most Reliable Pat-

terns for the Spring of 1880.

"Gloster"

GLOVES (PATENTED JUNE 12th, 1878)

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The Largest Stock, Best Assortment, the Fairest

Dealing and the Lowest Prices at

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SOMETHING NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE.

A Medium Priced Range of Modern Design and Construction.

Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List.

The GARLAND has the long needed BROILING HEARTH.

Furnished with every convenience to be found in the higher priced Ranges, and in every way reliable

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